DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VI. ZATURDAG den 4den APRIL, 1818. N. 14.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven door William Lee, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

LONDEN, Jan. 27.

Aanspraak van de Lords Commissarissen aan beide Huizen van het Parlement, gedaan op Dingsdag den 27sten January 1818.

My Lords en Heeren!

Wy zyn door zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid den Prins Regent gelast om Ul. kennis te geven, dat hy met leedwezen Ul. de droevige ongesteldheid van Zyne Majesteit moet kondigen.

De Prins Regent is overtuigd dat gyl. groot deel zult nemen in het ongeluk waar mede hoogstdezelve bezocht is geworden, door den rampsoedigen en ontydigen dood van zyne alombeminde en eenigste dochter de Prinses Charlotte. Onder deze duchtige beschikking der Voorzienigheid, is het eene verzachtende troost aan het hart van den Prins Regent geweest, om van alle klassen van zyne Majesteits onderdanen de sterkste verzekeringen van hun waar gevoel over het verlies, welke zy ondergaan hebben, en van hun deelneming in zyn ouderlyke smart, te ontvangen: en onder zyn eigen lyden was zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid indachtig over de uitwerking welk zulk eene droevige gebeurtenis op de belangen en de toekomende vooruitzigten van het koningryk hebben moet.

Wy zyn gelast Ul. te berigten dat den Prins nog gedurig de sterkste verzekeringen van vreemde Mogendheden van hunne vriendelyke neiging ten opzigte van dit land, en van hun verlangen om de algemeene rust te onderhouden, ontvangd.

Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid heeft de voldoening in staat te zyn Ul. te verzekeren, dat het vertrouwen waarmede hy onveranderlyk over de bestendigheid der groote bronnen van ons nationale voorspoed bezield was, niet te leur gesteld is.

De bevordering welke in den loop van het verleden Jaar, byna in alle takken onzer huishoudelyke vlyt plaats had, en de tegenswoordige staat van publiek vertrouwen, leveren overvloedige bewysen dat de ontroeringen welke in het land ontstaan zyn hoofdzakelyk aan onbestendige oorzaken toeteschryven waren.

Zulk eene gewigtige verandering konde niet te kort schieten om de wanhopenden de voornaamste middelen waar zy zich van bediend hebben ten einde een geest van tweedragt aantehitsen, welke ongelukkiglyk tot daden van opstand en verraad geleid werden, te enttrekken: en zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid voedt de grootste hoop dat de staat van vrede en rust waaraan dit land land thans hersteld is, tegens alle pogingen om hetzelve te ontrusten, door de volhardene waakzaamheid van de overheid, en door de getrouwheid en het goed verstand van het volk, onderhouden zal worden.

Heeren van het huis der Gemeente!

De Prins Regent heeft gelast dat de schattingen voor het loopend jaar voor Ul. gelegd zullen worden.

Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid beveeld aan Ul's. voortdurende aandacht de staat der publieke inkomsten en uitgaven; en hy is zeer verheugd in staat te zyn Ul. kennis te geven, dat, zedert gyl. het laatst in het parlement vergadert waart, de revenu in eene progressive bevordering's staat in deszelfs belangrykste takken geweest is.

My Lords en Heeren!

Wy zyn door den Prins Regent gelast Ul. te informeeren, dat hy onderhandelingen met de Hoven van Spanje en Portugal, op het gewigtig onderwerp van de vernietiging van den slavenhandel, gesloten heeft.

Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid heeft bevolen dat een afschrift van de eerste onderhandeling terstond voor Ul. zoude gelegd worden, en hy zal gelasten dat eene gelyke mededeeling van de laatste gedaan worde, zoodra derzelver ratificatie gewisseld zal zyn.

In deze onderhandelingen heeft zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid getracht, zoo ver de omstandigheden toelieten, de aanbevelingen vervat in de gezamelyke Addressen van beide huizen van het Parlement te doen gelukken, en zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid steld volkomen vertrouwen op Ul's bereidvaardigheid om zoodanige maatregelen te gebruiken als noodzakelyk zyn zullen tot vervulling van het engagement waarin hy tot dat einde getreden is.

De Prins Regent heeft ons gelast om Ul's. byzondere aandacht te roepen op 't vershil welk zoo lang bestaan heeft in 't getal plaatsen van openbare godsdienst bewyzing behoorende tot de Opgerigte kerk, wanneer hetzelve vergeleken wordt met de vermeerderde en vermeerderende bevolking van het land.

Zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid beveelt aller ernstigst deze gewigtige zaak aan uwe vroege overweging, diep gevoelend, zoo als hy niet twyfeld dat gyl. zyt, met een juist besef der vele zegeningen met welke dit land door de goddelyke voorzienigheid is begunstigd; en met de overtuiging dat de godsvruchtige en zedige gewoonten van het volk, de zekerste en vastste grondslagen van nationale voorspoed zyn.

Gouvernements Secretary den 3den April 1818.

DE genen die genegen zyn, Paarden, Ezels, Zout, Verwhout, Kalk en Brandhout van het Gouvernement dezes Eilands te koopen, gelieven zich te vervoegen by den Heer Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal.

W. PRINCE,
Secretaris.

Curaçao den 3den April 1818.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN fraay nieuw bebouwd Huis, met een aantal geryflykheden, zo als Regenbak, plaats &c. gelegen in de beste stand in de Heere Straat, thans geoccupeert door de ondergetekende, aldernaast het Pakhuis van de Heeren Demeza en Delvalle, die genegen mogten zyn het zelve te kopen, kunnen de conditien bewust worden met zig te addresseren by,

DIRK KRISTEN.

Alwaar als mede uit de hand een aantal winkel waren voor contante te koop zyn, die aan een Winkelier kunnen Convinieeren.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard zedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—MAART.

28.	golet Conception, Montero,	Maracaybo
30.	bark Toevallig, Frolyk,	Aruba
	golet Deux Amis, Louzeau,	Acquin
	APRIL.	
1.	golet Zaragosa, Rosanie,	St. Domingo
	brik Hippomenes, Bourne,	New-York
3.	golet Creool, Kock,	Aruba

UITGEKLAARD—MAART.

31.	bark Toevallig, Frolyk,	Aruba
	APRIL.	
1.	brik Amstdm. Paket, Laroche,	St. Domingo
	golet Conception, Montero,	Maracaybo
3.	bark Helena, Dovale,	Porto Rico

Amerikaansche papieren tot van den 17den Maart hebben wÿ met de brik Hippomenes kapitein Bourne, 15 dagen van Nieuw York, ontvangen, behelzende Londensche datos tot den 27sten Januarÿ; het gewigtigste van hun inhoud is de aanspraak van den Prins Regent bÿ het openen van het Parlement, welke zamen met zoodanige andere extracten, die ons schÿnen belangrÿk aan onze lezers te kunnen zÿn, in onze kolommen van heden gevonden zal worden.

De Engelsche en Spaansche schooners Vivid en Rosita van Jamaika naar Puerto Cabello bestemd, onder konvooi van zÿner Brittanische Majesteit's brik Pelican, zÿn van Port Royal den 22sten ult. gezeild. Op den 30sten verloren zÿ de Pelican uit het gezicht, en kwamen binnen deze haven om deszelfs arrivement aftewachten.

Deze vaartuigen regtstreeks naar Puerto Cabello bestemd zÿnde, hebben wÿ geene Jamaikasche papieren met hun ontvangen.

Een schooner op gisteren morgen van Aruba gearriveerd, berigt, dat de Independente kaper Vangeur of Conejo voor dat eiland kruisde.

Generaal Majoor Sir John Keane is tot Gouverneur van St. Lucia in de plaats van Generaal Majoor Seÿmour, die overleden is, benoemd.

Een Decreet van den Koning van Spanje, verbiedt Spansche onderdanen slavenhandel te drÿven op de kust van Afrika benoorden de linie, op pœne van tien Jaren bannissement naar de Philippine Eilanden, en bepaald de handel bezuiden de linie op dezelfde kust, tot twee Jaren en vÿf maanden, van de dagteekening van het Decreet, welke in December ll. was.

Comodore Brown is korten tÿd geleden te Cuba van Buenos Aÿres gearriveerd, onder deszelfs bevel hebbende een Independente eskader, bestaande uit een schip en zeven schooners; hÿ lande te Marial en vertrok weder na eenige varsche levensmiddelen, waarvoor hÿ een zeer milde prÿs betaalde ingenomen, en de inwoners met merkelÿke beleefdheid behandeld te hebben—men veronderstelt, slechts om op de kust te kruizen, met oogmerk om een Spaansch fregat welke dagelÿks van Vera Cruz met gereed geld verwacht werdt te nemen.

Een Engelsch schip genaamd de Grace is veroorloofd geworden van de Cowes met eene lading avonturieren om naar de patriotten toete gaan, te vertrekken.

Geene vaartuigen van Puerto Cabello noch La Guaÿra zedert onze laatste gearriveerd zÿnde, hebben wÿ geen nader berigt betrekkelÿk de strÿdende partÿen op de kust ontvangen.

OVERLEED—in de laatstverlopene maand op het eiland St. Thomas, de Heer John Semple, behoorende tot het kantoor van Dennistouns, Buist, & Co. in dat eiland, en was voor vele jaren een inwoner dezer kolonie.

AMERIKA.

Nieuw York, Maart 9.

Wÿ vernemen van Buenos Aÿres met het arrivement van de Globe, dat de magt onder gen. Artigas te Colonia, tegens hunnen leider gerevolteerd had, en dat 1000 man troepen van Buenos Aÿres scheep gegaan zÿn om de wederspannelingen bÿ te staan. Twee brikken, twee schooners en twee transporten zÿn van Monte Video gearriveerd, en lagen voor de stad ten anker. Generaal San Martin was op marsch naar Lima; hÿ was zegepralend in Chili.

Er was geen verkoop te Buenos Aÿras voor Amerikaansche producten. De Globe is van de stad den 21sten December gezeild, en van de rivier den 26sten.

Gibraltar, Jan. 3, 1818.

Eene officieele depeche is van Oran ontvangen geworden, gedagteekend den 26sten der verledene maand, waar uit blÿkt, dat de pest nog te Bona en Konstantinopolen aanhield; en dat dezelve nog in Algiers heerscht, alwaar het getal dooden 30 'sdaags bedraagd. Het doet ons zeer leed bÿtevoegen dat deze vreeslÿke kwaal zich uitgestrekt heeft tot de steden Blida, Media en Mina, allen bewesten Algiers gelegen, en laatstgemelde slechts binnen de 25 duitsche mÿlen van Oran; niet minder dan 10 individuen, werden dagelÿksch van elk dier plaatsen weggedragen. Uit hoofde dezer onaangename tÿding, en de kwaal verwacht wordende eerlang tot Oran te geraken (zoo het daar niet reeds bestaat) zullen de voorzorg's middelen met vermeerderde gestrengheid in deze haven, worden in kracht gesteld.

De depeche bevestigd verders de tÿding dat de Deÿ van Algiers zicht naar de Citadel van Capa afgezonderd had, en schrÿft dit besluit aan de vele plannen door de Janissarissen tegens zÿn leven beraamd, toe. De Deÿ heeft ook de Turksche soldaten die zÿne guarde uitmaakten ontslagen, en neger troepen bedienen hem thans in persoon.

Ongeveer een maand voor de depeche is de Beÿ van Oran gewurgd, de tweede bevel voerder in de gevangenis geworpen, en alle de voornaamste officeren verwisseld geworden.—De nieuwe Beÿ een Turk van geboorte met name Cassen, is te Oran op den 6den December van Algiers gearriveerd, met een gevolg van ongeveer 3000 personen. Twaalf zÿner soldaten zÿn op weg van de pest overleden.

Het Algerÿnsch eskader welke den 28ste September naar zee gestoken heeft, is te Algiers den 19den November te rug gekomen, en de schepen werden terstond afgekeurd.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.

Een kaper veroverd.—De kommandant van de Brutus die te Nieuw Orleans van Pensacola gearriveerd is, berigt, dat een kaper schooner van Nieuw Orleans veroverd is geworden en binnen Pensacola gebragt. De slag werd hardnekkig aangehouden voor twee en een half uren, en de kapitein en luitenant van de kaper werden eerst gedood, voor hÿ overgegeven werdt.

Nieuw York Maart 11.

Indiaansche moordplegingen.—Een heer te Savanna van het graafschap Waÿne den 25sten ult. aangekomen, geeft de volgende bÿzonderheden van eenen onlangschen moordpleging door de wilden op onze zuidelÿke grensscheiding. Kort na het vermoorden van het huisgezin van Dÿkes, zochten de meeste der aan Indiaansche wreedheid bloot gestelde inwoners veiligheid in dik bevolkte vestingen. Zes mannen, wier bezigheden en de gesteldheid hunner Vrouwen niet gedoogden het voorzigtig voorbeeld hunner buren te volgen, plaatsten zich allen tot onderlinge veiligheid in een huis, ongeveer 14 mÿlen van de brug op de Groote Satilla. Op den avond van den 14den gingen vÿf van hun uit om hunne zwÿnen naar huis te brengen, doch voor zÿ uit het gezigt van het huis waren schoten een verscholen troep indianen op hun en doodeden vier hunner. Joseph Stafford en drie anderen genaamd Ostean zÿn vermoord geworden. John Moore ontsnapte naar huis. Dezelfde Heer berigt ook dat er een gerucht in omloop was dat een huisgezin met name Grantham, bestaande uit negen personen, en wonende ongeveer negen mÿlen van de weg van Blackshears, nabÿ de Satilla, zonder uitzondering van een enkeld persoon, geslacht is geworden.

Maart 14.

Indiaansche Oorlog.—Wÿ ontwaren uit de Charleston Times van den 4den dezer, dat de Georgiaansche troepen Hartford op den 20sten of 21sten ultimo verlaten hebben. Twee Duizend Indiaansche krÿgslieden hebben zich geplaatst tusschen de forten Earlÿ en Scott, met oogmerk om het detachement Georgia Militie aftesnÿden, en hunne vereeniging met het ligchaam van het leger op de laatstgemelde plaats te beletten.

Maart 15.

Laatste berigten van Frankrÿk.—De Uitgevers van de Gazette hebben met de Reindeer Parÿssche papieren tot van den 18den Januarÿ ontvangen. Zÿ behelzen maar weinig nieuws.

Op den 8sten Januarÿ is er te Charbourg een schip van 80 stukken geschut, genaamd de Centaur, van stapel gelopen.

De koning van Frankrÿk was in goede welstand, en ging dagelÿksch naar zÿn kapel. Het land was rustig.

M. Bruneau, zich noemende Louis de 17de zoude voor eene der lager Regtbanken op den 9den Februarÿ, gebragt worden. Zÿn Advokaat heeft zÿne verdediging opgegeven.

Overleden te Parÿs de welbekende vader Elissee, eerste Arts van den koning, en zÿne getrouwe vergezeller gedurende zÿne Majesteit's verblÿs in Engeland.

Maart 17.

Laatst nieuws.—Het goed snelzeilend schip Importer, kapitein Rogers is gearriveerd. Hÿ is van Liverpool den 30sten Januarÿ gezield, en heeft papieren tot van die dag voor de Uitgevers van de Nieuw York Gezette gebragt.

Londen, January 20.

De Hertog van Wellington is te Apisly House eergisteren nacht gearriveerd, en had een mondgesprek met den Hertog van York gisteren namiddag, welk van half vÿf tot 6 uur duurde. De Parÿssche papieren hebben aangekondigd, toen de Hertog die stad verlaten heeft, dat hÿ deze reis van Kamerik naar Londen zoude doen, het blÿkt dat de reden zÿner visite alhier niet

is uit hoofde van een voorval op het hoofd kwartier maar wel van de onlangsche onderhandelingen te Parys.

January 23.

De onlangsche aankomst van den Hertog van Wellington in Engeland wordt in de Brusselsche papieren aan zaken van het uiterste gewigt toegeschreven.

Het werd onlangsch gemeld dat de keizer Alexander den Hertog van Wellington voorgesteld had, dat zyne Genade zoude medieeren tusschen Frankryk en zyne private schuldeisschers, onder andere natien, byzonderlyk die van Pruissen.

Weenen Dec. 19

Dit Gouvernement heeft, ten einde Oostenrykscbe producten door de Adriatische zee naar de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika te vervoeren, bevelen gegeven aan den Baron Charles de Sturmer om als Oostenrykscbe konsul generaal naar Philadelphia te vertrekken. De voordeelen aan zyne benoeming gehecht zullen zyn 24,000 franken in spetiën, behalven een personeel salaris van 12,000 franken, en 10,000 dukaten tot eene uitrusting.

Als een zekere blyk van de herlevendiging van den handel in Glasgow, worden thans eenige soorten van gefabriseerde goederen tegens 30 ber cent meer dan vyf maanden geleden verkocht.

De katoen handel bevordert dagelyks. Een gewigtige verhoging heeft reeds plaats op de meeste soorten van goederen; en de vraag voor fyn Neteldoek tot den inlandschen handel wordt in deszelfs uitwerking op de markt versterkt door de groote ontbiedingen van de Vereenigde Staten, alwaar opwassende rykdom Engelsche modes toegankelyk maakt. Het katoen spinnen welk kortlings zeer toegenomen heeft, zal waarschynlyk voor een aantal jaren een vermeerderende en voordeeligen handel zyn.

American papers, to the 17th of March, have reached us by the brig Hippomenes, captain Bourne, 15 days from New York, containing London dates to the 27th of January; the most important of their contents is the Prince Regent's speech at the opening of Parliament, which, together with such other extracts as appear to us can interest our Readers, will be found in our columns of this day.

The English and Spanish schooners Vivid and Rosita, from Jamaica, bound to Puerto Cabello, under convoy of His Britannnic Majesty's brig Pelican, sailed from Port Royal on the 22d ult. On the 30th they lost sight of the Pelican, and put into this port yesterday to await her arrival.

These vessels being bound direct to Puerto Cabello, we did not receive any Jamaica papers by them.

A schooner from Aruba yesterday morning, reports that the Independent privateer Vanguer of Conejo, was cruising off that port.

Major General Sir John Keane, is appointed Governor of St. Lucia, in the room of Major General Seymor, deceased.

It appears by a decree of the King of Spain, that Spanish subjects are prohibited from trading in Slaves on the coast of Africa, north of the line, under pain of transportation for ten years to the Phillippine Islands—and restricts the trade south of the line, on the same coast, to two years and five months, from the date of the decree, which was in December last.

Com. Brown arrived a short time ago at Cuba, from Buenos Ayres, having under his command an Independent squadron consisting of a ship and 7 schooners; he landed at Marial, and after taking in some fresh provisions, for which he is said to have paid liberally, and treating the inhabitants with marked politeness, sailed again—supposed, however, only to cruize upon the coast, with a view of intercepting a Spanish frigate daily expected from Vera Cruz with specie.

An English ship called the Grace, has been permitted to sail from Cowes, with a cargo of adventurers, to join the Patriots.

There being no arrivals either from La Guayra or Puerto Cabello since our last, we are without any further information respecting the contending parties on the Main.

DIED Last month, in the Island of St. Thomas, John Semple, Esq. of the House of Dennistouns, Buist, & Co. in that Island, and for some years a resident in this Colony.

GRENADA, March 7, 1818.

To the Editor of the Saint George's Chronicle.

16th February 1818.

Sir,—A most unfortunate event occurred here on Tuesday the 10th instant, the circumstances of which, I feel it requisite to detail, in order that those individuals whom the relation may more immediately concern, as also the public at large, may be enabled to form a just estimate of the case, and to prevent their yielding implicit credence to the garbled and mutilated statements emanating from designing malice, or circulated through vulgar report. The information which I am about to present to you, may be relied upon as authentic, and I anticipate from its insertion in your Gazette, a full and perfect acquittal from all and every imputation *any other channel* may convey, to the injury or detriment of either my character or honor. The conduct of the other parties implicated will, I am convinced, to an unprejudiced mind, appear as free from stain, as underserving of censure.

You are doubtless not entirely ignorant that the officers and men who came out in the *Emerald*, are under the command of Colonel Hippisley:—I am Son to that Gentleman, and embarked with him for the purpose of joining the South American cause—nor do I hesitate to declare my opinion, that had it not been for the numerous interruptions we met at Grenada to the progress of our voyage, I should have been spared the recital of the melancholy catastrophe of which this letter is now the record

On the night of the 9th of February, an altercation arose between myself and an Officer of my Father's Regiment. The origin of the dispute was trifling, but my temper inflam'd by an imaginary offence, I overleaped the bounds of moderation, and vented my anger in terms of severity which a moment's reflection would have shown me the impropriety of exercising; on the ensuing morning, however, I plainly perceived my fault, and convinced that true courage, does not so much consist in the punishment of an *insult*, as in the acknowledgment of an *error*. I resolved to make all the atonement in my power; accordingly, in the presence of several Officers, I apologized to Lieut. Braybrooke, for the expressions which passion had elicited, and entreated that he would consider it as merely the irritation of the moment. He accepted my extended hand, and I regarded the affair as finally and amicably adjusted. Judge then, Sir, my surprize at receiving after an hour had elapsed, a message from Mr. Braybrooke, demanding satisfaction for the offence which had been already compromised ! ! !

My rank as an Officer, my reputation as a Gentleman, nay more, my feelings as a Man, all combined to assure me that a second attempt at conciliation would be degrading to the dignity of the one, disgraceful to the character of the other, and unworthy the appellation of either ! ! ! I felt myself obliged to accede to his demand, and we proceeded to the ground, accompanied by our respective Seconds, and two Surgeons as mutual Assistants—the distance was measured—we took our stations, and at the second fire my antagonist fell ! To shew you the rash principles by which the deceased was actuated, I must acquaint you that in opposition to the wish of my friend, he insisted on meeting me at the short distance of *nine paces*.—Humanity, not fear, prompted me to consult my friend on the propriety of our standing so close;—informed by him, however, that such was Mr. Braybrooke's decision, I considered further remonstrance as useless, as unbecoming, and tho' I foresaw a fatal issue to the proceeding, honor compell'd me to abide the "hazard of the die" —the event too fully verified the prediction ! ! ! The deceased has been decently interred; many may regret his untimely fate; none more sincerely than myself—and unhappy as I feel at having been the instrument of his death, my conscience is not troubled by the stings which a premediated act of homicide could not fail of producing ! !

I trust you will consider the authenticity of the above statement perfectly established, corroborated as it is by the signatures of those present, and with an entreaty that you will be pleased to give it all the publicity possible,

I beg leave to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedt. humble Servant,

GUSTAVUS B. HIPPISLEY.

We the undesigned, Seconds and Attendants, declare the above statement to be perfectly correct, and that our sentiments fully coincide in the ideas and principles therein contained.

SAMUEL COLLINS, } *Seconds.*
DENNIS O'REILLY, }
GEORGE BRYAN, } *Surgeons.*
CHARLES TOWNSEND, }

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE BY SPAIN.

I the King,

Art. 1.—From this day forward I prohibit all my subjects, both in the Peninsula and in America, from going to buy negroes on the coasts of Africa north of the line. The negroes who may be bought on the said coasts shall be declared free in the first port of my dominions at which the ship in which they are transported shall arrive. The ship itself, together with the remainder of its cargo, shall be confiscated to the Royal Treasury, and the purchaser, the captain, the master, and pilot shall be irrevocably condemned to 10 year's transportation to the Philippines.

2d.—The above punishment does not attach to the trader, the captain, the master, and pilot of the vessels, which may sail from any port of my dominions, for the coasts of Africa north of the line, before the 22d of November of the present year; to which I grant, besides an extension of six months, counting from the above date, to complete their expedition.

3d.—From the 30th of May 1820, I equally prohibit all my subjects, as well in the Peninsula as in America, from going to purchase negroes along those parts of the coast of Africa which are to the south of the line, under the same penalties imposed in the first article of this decree: allowing likewise the space of five months from the above date to complete the voyages that may be undertaken before the above mentioned 30th of May, in which the traffic in slaves shall cease in all my dominions, as well in Spain as in America.

4th.—Those who, using the permission which I grant till the 30th of May, 1820, to purchase slaves on that part of the coast of Africa which lies south of the line, shall not be allowed to carry more slaves than five to two tons of their vessel: and any persons contravening this enactment shall be subject to the penalty of losing all their slaves on board, who shall be declared free at the first port of my dominions in which the ship arrives.

5th—This computation is made without a reference to those who may be born during the voyage, or to those who may be serving on board as sailors or servants.

6th.—Foreign vessels which may import negroes into any port of my dominions shall be subjected to the regulations prescribed in this decree; and in case of contravening them, shall be subjected to the penalties contained in it.

And my Royal pleasure being that the above decree should circulate in my dominions of America and Asia, for its punctual observance, I communicated it to my Supreme Council of the Indies, signed with my own hand, under date of the 22d of September last past;—I therefore command all my Viceroys, Presidents, Audiences, Commandants, General Governors, and Intendents of the Indies, the adjacent islands, the Phillippines, that they keep, fulfil, execute, and cause to be kept, fulfilled, &c. this my decree, &c,

Madrid, Dec. 1817.

AMERICA.

New York, March 9.

We learn from Buenos Ayres, by the arrival of the Globe, that the force under gen. Artigas at Colonia, had rebelled against their leader, and that 1000 troops had embarked from Buenos Ayres to aid the mutineers. Two brigs, two schrs. and two transports, had arrived from Monte Video, and were at anchor off the town. General San Martin was on his march to Lima, having been victorious throughout Chili.

No sale at Buenos Ayres for American produce. The Globe sailed from the town on the 21st December and the river on the 25th.

Gibraltar, Jan. 3, 1818.

An official dispatch has been received from Oran, dated the 26th of last month, by which it appears that the plague continues to desolate Bona and Constantine, and that it still rages in Algiers where the number of deaths amounts to 30 a day. We are particularly sorry to add, that this dreadful disease had spread to the towns of Blida, Media and Mina, all of them situated to the westward of Algiers, and the last within 25 leagues only of Oran, no fewer than 10 individuals being daily carried off in each of those places. In consequence of this unpleasant intelligence and the malady being expected shortly to extend to Oran (if even it does not already exist there) the measures of precaution will be enforced with increased rigor in this port.

The dispatch further confirms the intelligence of the Dey of Algiers having withdrawn to the citadel of Caspa, and ascribes this determination to the many plots framed by the Janissaries against his life. The Dey has also dismissed the Turkish soldiers who composed his guard, and black troops are now doing duty about his person.

About a month before the date of the dispatch, the Bey of Oran had been strangled, the second in command thrown into confinement, and all the principal officers changed.—The new Bey, a Turk of the name of Cassan, arrived at Oran from Algiers on the 6th of December, with a retinue of about 3000 persons. Twelve of his soldiers had died of the plague on the road.

The Algerine squadron which had gone to sea on the 28th of September with the plague on board, returned to Algiers on the 19th November, and the ships were immediately laid up.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.

A privateer captured.—The commander of the Brutus, from Pensacola, who arrived at N. Orleans on the 29th ult. reports that a privateer schr. from New-Orleans, had been captured, and carried into Pensacola. The engagement was obstinately continued for two and a half hours; and the Captain and Lieutenant of the privateer, were both killed, before she surrendered.

New York March 11.

Indian Murders.—A gentleman, from Wayne county, arrived at Savannah on the 25th ult. furnishes the following particulars of a recent massacre by the savages on our southern frontier. Soon after the murder of Dykes' family, most of the inhabitants exposed to Indian depredation sought safety by retiring to thickly peopled settlements. Six men, whose affairs and the situation of their wives would not warrant them to follow the prudent example of their neighbors, associated themselves together for mutual safety in one house, about 14 miles below the bridge on the Great Satilla. On the eveninng of the 14th, five of of them went out for the purpose of calling up their swine, but before they had got out of sight of the house an ambuscade of Indians fired on and killed four of them. Joseph Stafford, and three brothers named Osteen, were slain. John Moore escaped to the house. The same gentleman also informs, that it was currently reported that a family of the name of Grantham, consisting of nine persons, and living about ten miles above Blackshear's road, near the source of the Satilla, had, without the exception of a single life, been butchered.

March 14.

Indian War.—From the Charleston Times of the 4th inst. we learn, that the Georgia troops left Hartford on the 20th or 21st ult.—Two thousand Indian warriors had thrown themselves between Forts Early and Scott, with a view of cutting off the detachment of Georgia militia, and preventing their junction with the main body of the army at the latter place.

March 15.

Latest from France.—The Editors of the Gazette have received by the Reindeer, Paris papers to the 18th of January. They contain but little news.

On the 8th of Jan. an 80 gun ship was launched at Cherbourg, called the Centaur.

The King of France was in good health, and went daily to his chapel. The country was tranquil.

M. Bruneau, calling himself Louis the 17th, was to be brought before one of the inferior tribunals on the 9th of February. His council had given up his defence.

Died at Paris the well known father Elissee, first surgeon to the King, and his faithful attendant during His Majesty's stay in England.

March 17.

Latest News.—The good fast ship Importer, Captain Rogers, has arrived.—She sailed from Liverpool on the 30th of January, to which date the Editors of the New York Gazette have received papers.

London, January 20.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apisley House the night before last, and had an interview with the Duke of York yesterday afternoon, which lasted from half past four till six. The Paris papers having given us notice, when the Duke left that city, that he would make this journey from Cambray to London, it is apparent, that the business of his visit arrises not from any thing that has occured at head-quarters, but from the late conferences at Paris.

January 23.

The Duke of Wellington's recent arrival in England, is attributed in the Brussels papers, to causes of the utmost moment.

In was lately stated, that the Emperor Alexander had applied to the Duke of Wellington, proposing to his Grace to mediate between France and her private creditors, among other nations, particularly those of Prussia.

Vienna, Dec. 19

This government, in order to open to the produce of Austria an outlet by the Adriatic Sea to the United States of America, has issued orders to the Baron Charles de Sturmer to proceed to Philadelphia, as Austrian Consul General. His appointments are fixed at 24,000 francs in specie, besides a personal salary of 12,000 francs, and 10,000 ducats for an outfit.

As a certain evidence of the revival of trade in Glasgow, some discriptions of manufactured goods are now selling 30 per cent. above what they were bringing five months ago.

The cotton trade is daily becoming brisker. An importent advance has already taken place on most sorts of goods; and the demand for fine muslins for the country trade is aided, in its effect upon the marked, by large orders from the United States, where growing wealth makes accessible English dresses. Cotton spinning, which has extended itself so much of late, is likely to be an increasing and profitable trade for a number of years.

January 27.

Speech of the Lords Commissioners, to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, January 27, 1818.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte. Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects, the most cordial assurances both of their just sence of the loss which they have sustained, and of their sympathy with his parental sorrow: and, amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which the sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposion towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity, has not been disappointed.

The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our domestic industry, and the present state of public credi, affording abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was labouring where chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fometing a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason: and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturbe it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons.

The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention the state of the public income and expenditure; and he is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in parliament the revenue has been in a state ef progressive improvement in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded treaties with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the abolition of the slave trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a copy of the former treaty should be immediately laid before you; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter treaty as soon as the ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

In these negociations it has been his Royal Highness's endeavour, as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the dificiency which has so long existed in the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church when compared with the increased and increasing population of the country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed, as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which this country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction that the religious and moral habits of the people are the most sure and firm foundation of national prosperity.